

FIRE AND DEATH ON
A HOBOKEN WHARF.Three Great North Ger-
man Lloyd Liners
Destroyed.

IMMENSE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.

THE FATALITIES PLACED AT
THREE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY PERSONS.Five Thousand Injured, Many Ser-
iously, and the Property Loss
Will Exceed Twenty
Millions.New York, June 30.—Three great
ocean liners—the Maine, Bremen and
Saale—burned to the water's edge.
Twenty-five million dollars' worth of
property destroyed.Probably 300 lives were lost, while
the hospitals hereabouts are filled to
overflowing with injured, of whom
there are 5000.That is the awful summary of an un-
paralleled catastrophe in New York
harbor today. From a flash of fire in a
cotton bale on Pier 3 of the North Ger-
man Lloyd wharves in Hoboken grew a
conflagration that in six minutes had
enveloped the company's entire system
of wharves.The fire began at 3:45 p. m. At that
hour the pier was crowded with em-
ployees. There were at least 550 long-
shoremen at work on the piers and in
the holds, and on the ships were fully
500 other persons. How many of these
escaped is problematical. How many
lost their lives by fire and water is
more guesswork. The steamship offi-
cials say that at least eighty must be
dead, and the men at work on the piers
and vessels say it is three times that
number.The cotton in which the fire was
started was piled up awaiting ship-
ment. Adjoining it was a pyramid of
whisky in barrels. A pay clerk first
saw the blaze and screamed a warning.
Almost as if an echo to his words the
whisky exploded, casting jets of fire in
all directions. With incredible rapidity
the blazing spirits flooded down the
piers, lighting all in its train. Horses
and trucks were abandoned in the mad
haste to escape.In every direction screaming men
and women scrambled for their lives.
On board the ships the uproar was ter-
rifying. Rushing up the sides of the
pier shafts the flames burst their way
outward. The great steamers lay at
the mercy of the fire. Nearly every
port in their flanks was opened to the
onslaught of the flames. Their tarred
rigging, their canvas awnings were tin-
der in the path. Their opened hatches
yawned for the burning brands and a
following explosion blew these blazing
fragments into the vessels' very depths.The pier where the fire started is
joined to its neighbor on the north by
a covered driveway. It acted as a fun-
nel for the fire. In a flash the fire
traversed this outlet and was seizing
upon the cargoes piled high therein.
In a minute—not more than that—the
second pier was doomed."Save the ships," was the cry.
Then, by a shift in the wind, the
flames were sent in the direction of
Pier No. 1, which was to the south end
of Pier No. 2. To the north of Pier
No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-
American line, at which the steamship
Phoenicia, a twin screw passenger
steamer of 6,761 gross tons, was docked.
The flames got a good hold on the
Phoenicia and she was towed out into
midstream ablaze, and was eventually
saved, though badly scorched.On the north was the old Thingwalla
Line pier, just bought from that com-
pany. On its south side lay the Maine,
of 10,500 gross tons, a brand-new
steamship, valued at \$2,500,000, and
with a cargo of half a million in her
hold. South of her and on the north of
Pier 1 was the Bremen, a twin screw
steamer of 10,526 tons. On the south
side of Pier 1 was the great express
steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,
the second largest liner in the world.
On the north side of Pier No. 2 was the
Saale, of 4,695 tons gross, and the other
piers were vacant.There are on an average six hatches
in the decks of these steamers. In the
hatches were from ten to fourteen men
at work. On the Kaiser Wilhelm were
her crew, a force numbering at least
400 men. On the Bremen were a force
of 250 and on the Saale 300. On the
Maine were over 300 people. In addition
a great throng of visitors were
on every ship—the friends and rela-
tives of officers, sailors, stewards and
the engineers' force.The cry of warning passed forward,
but hardly before the flames. Below in
stoke hold and engine room hundreds
of men worked unconscious of peril.
Those on deck saw the fire on the ad-
joining pier and looked at it in mild
curiosity. But hardly had they taken
one look when they found the flames

roaring across the stretch between.

The Kaiser was the first to escape.
Every effort had been made to drag her
to safety, for many millions of dollars
were invested in her great hull and
sumptuous cabin fittings. She drove
slowly out into the stream and as she
emerged at this small pace the fire
leaped forward and she was ablaze in
the bow. Beyond were the Saale, Bre-
men and the Maine, engulfed. Herded
on their decks frantic creatures fought
for life. Their alternative lay before
them. They must jump and test death
by drowning or remain and burn.The Maine was already doomed. The
vessel had only arrived this morning
and some of her passengers were still
on board, and when the cry of fire was
raised a number of them were seen to
run to the burning decks. Some of
the passengers of the Maine tried to
escape to the piers, and it was almost
certain that they perished in the
flames. Others of the screaming people
were leaping by squads into the swirl-
ing river. At her ports appeared fran-
tic faces—the faces of men and women
screaming for aid.The Bremen, ablaze at every hatch,
had reached the end of the pier. As
she cleared the zone of fire she was in
flames fore and aft.Down stream was the Saale, a float-
ing pyre, with her ports filled with
heads of yelling wretches. One by one
they disappeared, until three only at
the water line ports remained. A tug
was alongside, its crew fighting to give
help. Wet rags were passed to the im-
prisoned people, their faces were damp-
ened, but to what purpose? Only to pro-
long their agony.Down the river drifted the blazing
craft and still overboard plunged ter-
ror-stricken men and women. There,
too, high up in the air silhouetted men
clinging to the shrouds, victims that
survived only long enough to reach the
edge of liberty then to be engulfed
when their hold relaxed and they fell
into the blazing ship beneath. This,
virtually, was the scene.The North German Lloyd officials
say that the combined crews of the
four ships numbered 1,405, of whom 900
had been accounted for. It will be
several days before a correct list of the
dead can be had. If, indeed, an accurate
account will ever be rendered.New York, July 4, a. m.—At 2:30
o'clock this (Sunday) morning the fire
is still burning brightly, and viewed
from the New York side presents a
brilliant spectacle. The bodies on the
deck and in the hold of the Saale will
probably be recovered by divers at
once, but of the dozens who jumped in-
to the North river some will never be
found at all. The steamboat men lost
are nearly all Germans, and many have
no friends or relatives in this country.
No attempt has yet been made to com-
pile a list of the dead. Up to 2 o'clock
twenty-five bodies had been recovered.SCENES AND INCIDENTS
AT CONFLAGRATION.How the Victims Fell—Some Mira-
culous Escapes—Cruel Suffer-
ing and Serious Burns.NEW YORK, June 30.—Further de-
tails of the great fire at the North Ger-
man Lloyd wharves at Hoboken fol-
low:People were seen clinging to the
blazing piers and even to the rudders of
the burning vessels. Some were picked
up, many were drowned. About 200
people were rescued at the Hamburg-
American Line pier. They were much
overcome from exhaustion, but soon
revived with stimulants.Five minutes after the fire broke out
a woman jumped from one of the ships
in a vain effort to reach the water. The
flames drove her from the ship and she
plunged heedlessly in the direction
it seemed safety lay. She leaped into
the burning lighter alongside the ship,
and when an officer on board the ship
who still stood by the doomed vessel
saw her and realized what would be-
fall her, he plunged down after her,
hoping to drag her out of the burning
lighter into the water. He followed her
down into the flames and both were
wound down into the flames in the light-
er and perished.Some of those who went into the
water were rescued and but slightly
injured say that when others were
caught between the fire and water and
saw death coming they went in, and
the act meant death to both. One of
the survivors was seized by another
man, who clung to him frantically and
refused to let go. The man, who was
later saved, had to beat his companion
into insensibility before he could loose
his hold and plunge into the water.One man in the hospital with burned
hands and face was rescued by another
man more severely burned than him-
self. He said he was helpless in the
water when the other threw an arm
about him and buoyed him up. The
other's face was fearfully burned and
his arm was useless, but he treaded
water and they floated down the river,
when a tug went to their rescue. The
man who told the story said he fainted
after being rescued and did not know if
his rescuer had also been taken out of
the water.When the flames were at their
(Continued on Page 8.)MANY KICKS AGAINST
NATURALIZATION TAX.The Statute Under
Which it is Col-
lected.

WHAT CLERK HENRY SMITH SAYS.

APPLICANT WHO THOUGHT
THE UNITED STATES
A MONARCHY.Difficulty Encountered by Joseph
Le Barse, in the French Lan-
guage, Played a Con-
spicuous Part.There still continues to be a great
deal of dissatisfaction among candi-
dates for naturalization at the excess-
ive charges exacted by the govern-
ment in taking out their papers. Every
candidate is charged \$7.50.Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme
Court, was asked yesterday by a Re-
publican reporter why these charges
were so onerous to applicants, exceed-
ing by at least \$5.50 the rate asked in
the States."We charge \$2 for stamps," he an-
swered, "\$5, as required by the statute,
and 50 cents for blanks."Mr. Smith, on being asked for the
statute, said it was Chapter 102, of the
Civil Laws, 1897, Section 1577, which
reads:"Every petition of an alien to be
naturalized shall be stamped as are or-
dinary petitions to the circuit courts
and a fee of \$5 shall be charged as costs
of the proceedings.""Is the money which you receive
from applicants for stamps turned into
the Treasury?" was asked."No; I buy the stamps for their face
value from the Treasurer."The work of naturalization goes
briskly on. Yesterday afternoon, after
hearing arguments in the govern-
ment's demurrer in the case of John E.
Bush vs. Republic of Hawaii, an elec-
tion action, in which the government
contended that the Act of 1895 did not
give a litigant the right to bring an
election suit against the government,
Attorney L. M. Long was called to the
bench in place of First Circuit Judge
Humphreys, and the work of naturaliza-
tion was taken up.J. F. Eckhardt, superintendent of the
Queen's Hospital, in answer to the
question whether he was an American
citizen, said he didn't know; he was
there to find out. He had resided in
Hawaii twenty-three years, but had
never taken out naturalization papers.
While he felt a difference about answer-
ing the question about his moral char-
acter, he thought it was "fairish." He
was neither an Anarchist nor a So-
cialist. He had never been arrested
for crime. Witnesses testified that they
had known Eckhardt for years. He
took the oath and will shout and vote
with the Republicans at the coming
election.B. Bergersen, the heavyweight rep-
resentative of a sewing machine com-
pany, was asked if the United States
were a monarchy. He replied in the
affirmative."Who is the monarch?" asked Chief
Justice Frear."President McKinley," was the an-
swer. Bergersen passed under the wire
by a scratch and took the oath. He
has Democratic leanings, it is under-
stood.Way back in 1868 Frank Murphy
took out his first papers in San Fran-
cisco.
"Have you them with you?" asked
the Chief Justice.
"No, I lost them years ago. I didn't
consider them of much value." The
following also became citizens: David
Hughes, C. J. Fisher and W. C. Bruhn.
Thomas W. Carroll, like the Georgia
Congressman, was at sea and didn't
know where he was at when questioned
by the Justices. He was told to appear
at 10 o'clock this morning.Joseph Le Barse has been a persistent
applicant for naturalization. He is a
native of France and not conversant
with the English language or its idiom.
Le Barse produced before the court
recently a discharge from the Hawaiian
Guards. He thought that this entitled
him to citizenship.
Attorney S. M. Ballou, who is some-
thing of a linguist, tried to help Le
Barse out, but the kind of French that
Ballou spoke was entirely dissimilar to
the French used by Le Barse, and there
was a confusion and confounding of
tongues, to the great perturbation of
the court.

Le Barse still remains a Frenchman.

BIDDELL REFUSES CITIZENSHIP

COURT CLERK MAINTAINS ALLE-
GIANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.Various Motions, Applications and De-
cisions in the Court—Federal Re-
ports for Supreme Court.Much surprise was expressed about
the courthouse yesterday at the deci-
sion of Sidney C. Biddell, fourth deputy
court clerk. Biddell, as previously an-
nounced in the Republican, is a sub-
ject of Great Britain. He refused to
become naturalized, preferring to re-
main a subject of the British empire
than hold office in a territory of the
United States. Biddell tendered hisresignation as deputy clerk to take ef-
fect on August 1st.Court Clerks George Lucas, J. A.
Thompson and P. D. Kellett being re-
appointed, and American citizens, took
the oath of office yesterday afternoon.
It was administered by Chief Justice
Frear.Tomorrow the defendant in the case
of Thomas S. Southwick vs. the Ha-
waiian Tramways Co., limited, will
move that the case be placed upon the
present calendar.Thomas G. Thrum has taken the
oath as Registrar of Conveyances.
Moses K. Nakimiana, a Deputy Regis-
trar, has also taken the oath.Friday, August 17, 1900, has been
fixed by Judge Humphreys for hearing
the petition of Elliston Powell, Jr., for
the appointment of George B. Carter as
administrator of the estate of Isabella
May Powell, deceased, intestate, Kekaha,
Kauai. The estate is valued at \$1000
and consists of a life insurance policy
in the Germania Life.The plaintiffs in the case of G. U.
Ind et al. vs. Wilder Steamship Co.,
defendant, has filed notice of motion to
have cause placed on the present cal-
endar of the Supreme Court. E. Rab-
enstein, assignee of S. Decker an insol-
vent debtor, was discharged yesterday
by Judge Humphreys.The motion by certain defendants to
make Sarah Al Swinton a party defen-
dant in the suit of Mary C. Aldrich et
al. vs. Priscilla E. Haasegier et al. was
yesterday denied by Judge Humphreys.
The case is set for hearing to-morrow
morning.It has been stipulated by the parties
in the suit of Jennie Alexander, alias
Vincent Bradley, vs. Canadian-Austra-
lian Steamship Co., that the ticket is-
sued to the plaintiff shall be withdrawn
and exhibit and another ticket issued
as Hurley Tyson's substituted in its
place.The Supreme Court Library has re-
ceived a number of Federal law books.
The works were sadly needed.

MURDER NARROWLY AVERTED.

KNIFE WIELDER IN KAKAOKO
CUTS A NATIVE BADLY.The Wounded Man Says Mary Berg
Stabbed Him—She Tells Another
Story—Hearing Today.There was nearly murder done in the
native shack just makai of Relief
Camp No. 1 last night at about 9:30.
Mary Berg a native woman, went to
Hoke's place to purchase swipes.It is alleged that he struck her. Her
face certainly shows the effects of a
battering at somebody's hands. When
the woman was struck three men at-
tacked Hoke and a general scuffle
ensued in which a knife was used on
Hoke.He claimed at the police station that
the woman had cut him. She said that
a boy named Eddie Thomas had done
the stabbing.The woman and wounded man were
locked up and Dr. Emerson was
called to dress his wounds, which were
bleeding profusely.
An examination of Hoke's body dis-
closed four wounds. One directed
above the heart, one on the right
breast, one on the back just under
the left shoulder and one on the side of
the left leg just above the knee. His
this wound been on the other side it
would have proved fatal. The wound
over the heart was more of a cut than
a stab, the wound in the back was also
a cut about an inch long.While the wounds were being dressed
the police hunted up Eddie Thomas and
David, who were mixed up in the
scuffle. The parties concerned were se-
verely drunk that a clear statement of
the cause of the trouble and who used the
knife could not be obtained.The case will be aired in the police
court this morning.THE NEW SERUM CURE
FOR LEPROSY TRIED.Report Made to the Board of Health
Which Dr. Wood Says
Proves Nothing.Dr. Camp, acting bacteriologist in
the absence of Dr. Walter Hoffmann,
reported to the Board of Health yester-
day, submitted a report to the Board
of Health yesterday on an experimen-
tal serum cure for leprosy. The
serum is one used in the United States
as a cure for serpent bites, for which it
has been highly recommended. Dr.
Carmichael has spoken favorably of
the serum and good reports of its qual-
ities were brought back by Dr. Day,
recently returned from the main-
land.Dr. Camp stated, in his report sub-
mitted yesterday, that a number of
patients at the receiving station had
been inoculated, but with negative re-
sults except in one case, where a slight
temporary improvement was noticed.
The report states that the effects of the
serum on the patient is very pronoun-
ced, in one case resulting in violent con-
vulsions, and in all others in severe
swellings and great pain for hours.Dr. Wood said that the serum had
first been recommended by Signor
Canovarro for use upon Portuguese
leprosy, however, after one or two
trials refused to use it, as its action
was too violent. In conclusion, Dr.
Wood said that while the experiments
reported by Dr. Camp were interesting
they proved nothing.

Sheriff Andrews Reinstated.

Sheriff Andrews who was removed
by a unanimous vote of the Board of
Health, for cause, during the plague
epidemic, as the agent of the Board at
Hilo, was yesterday unanimously re-
appointed to that position. The pre-
vious charges against him were not
explained and no reasons for his re-
appointment was given.

Hanrahan Fails.

Failing to convict Mike Costello of
leaving his horse and vehicle without
a proper attendant, Police Officer Han-
rahan has arrested the hackdriver and
charged him with over-charging a pas-
senger on July Fourth. The case
comes up in the police court this morn-
ing.BOARD OF HEALTH
MEETING YESTERDAY.Report of Committee
on Tuberculosis
Read.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO
SANITARY REGU-
LATIONS.Order to Reduce the Board's Month-
ly Expenses and a Large
Amount of Routine Busi-
ness Transacted.The Board of Health met yesterday
afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were
present Dr. Wood, Dr. Garvin, Dr. Em-
erson, Dr. Cooper, Attorney-General
Dole, and Messrs. Lowrey, Winston
and Superintendent C. B. Reynolds.
Mr. W. O. Smith was present on be-
half of the owners of the Pantheon
Saloon.Mr. Lowrey reported progress on the
plans for a dispensary, the government
and not yet decided upon a location
thereof, and the plans might have to
be modified before presentation.Attorney-General Dole reported an
amended resolution for the construc-
tion of cesspools, which was adopted
and inserted at the beginning of sec-
tion 19 of sanitary regulations, as fol-
lows:"A cesspool or other sanitary means
of disposing of wastes, when necessary,
shall be completed before any build-
ing hereafter to be constructed shall
be occupied."Mr. Dole also submitted the follow-
ing substitute for section 2 of the
sanitary regulations, which was
adopted, as follows:"No building, not flush with a street
or streets bounding the lot on which it
is to stand, shall hereafter be erected
within five feet of any other boundary
of said lot, unless the nature and
location of such building and the pur-
poses for which it is to be constructed
and adapted, do not require said vac-
ant space for the preservation of pub-
lic health and public sanitation. There
shall be a clear air space of ten feet
between all buildings, except such as
are flush with a street or streets
bounding the lot on which they stand,
unless the nature and location of such
buildings and the purposes for which
they are to be constructed and adapted
do not require said vacant space for the
preservation of the public health and
public sanitation. The word, 'bound-
ary,' in this paragraph shall be con-
strued to mean and include alleys, roads,
privies, cesspools and all other
structures of similar character."During the discussion of the sub-
stitute, Dr. Wood stated that building
permits were granted by the Depart-
ment of Public Works, but were with-
drawn upon the sanitary inspector making
unfavorable report thereon.Dr. Wood read the following report
from the Committee on tuberculosis,
appointed at the last meeting:"To the honorable Board of Health:
Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed
to report upon measures to be
adopted by the board for the preven-
tion of the spreading of pulmonary
tuberculosis in the territory, beg leave
to report as follows:"We believe that pulmonary tuber-
culosis should be considered by the
Board of Health to be a communicable
and preventable disease and that it is
caused by person to person mainly
through the medium of dried tuber-
culous sputum and from animals to
man through tuberculous meat and
milk.""We therefore urge upon the board
the great importance of continuing and
making even more efficient than at
present the inspection and testing of
slaughtered cattle. We further recom-
mend that the Board of Health take
steps to acquire early knowledge of all
cases of pulmonary tuberculosis oc-
curring in the Territory and that as
means to this end they require reports
of all cases of this illness occurring in
the practice of physicians in general
practice, as well as all cases in hospi-
tals, dispensaries, sanitariums, insane
asylums, prisons, school and other pub-
lic or semi-public institutions.""We further recommend that the
board cause to be printed for distribu-
tion to the friends and relatives of all
persons suffering from tuberculosis or
to the general public suitable litera-
ture upon the subject of consumption,
setting forth tersely and in plain lan-
guage its mode of communicability and
the measures to be taken to prevent
infection.""We further recommend that other
suitable literature upon the subject be
prepared for distribution to physicians
and the superintendents of public in-
stitutions that the health authorities
may have the benefit of their assistance
in this work.""We further recommend that the
Board of Health assist in every way
in its power the early establishment
of a special hospital for consumptives
and that it urge upon all general hos-
pitals, sanitariums and other public in-
stitutions the importance of having
special wards for any cases of pulmo-
nary tuberculosis which may come un-
der their care.""We further recommend that every
room in which a consumptive has lived
be thoroughly disinfected after it has
been vacated and before it is again
inhabited.""We further recommend that meas-
ures be taken for the free examination
by the Board of Health pathologist of
all sputum submitted to the board by
physicians for examination."The report was accepted, and Dr.
Wood then read the following resolu-
tion prepared by the committee and
recommended their passage by the
Board of Health:"Resolved, That the Board of Health
do hereby declare pulmonary tuber-
culosis to be a communicable and a pre-
ventable disease and that all practicing
physicians and the superintendents of
all hospitals, sanitariums, dispensaries,
asylums, prisons and schools be re-
quired to report to the board of health
all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis oc-
curring under their care or notice with-
in one week of the time when such
cases come to their knowledge and
that such physicians and superinten-
dents be also required to notify the
board of health in case the house or
apartment occupied by a person hav-
ing pulmonary tuberculosis should be-
come vacant by reason of the death or
removal of the patient.""Resolved, That careful records be
kept by the Board of Health of all re-
ported cases of pulmonary tuberculosis
and that such records include the name,
residence, nationality, sex, age,
and time of residence in the Territory.""Resolved, That all houses or apart-
ments in which a person having pul-
monary tuberculosis has lived be dis-
infected to the satisfaction of the
board of health when vacated by reason
of the death or removal of the tu-
bercular patient, before being again
permitted to be occupied."Dr. Wood stated that a blank had
been drawn up, in book form, for the
use of physicians, which contained a
list of contagious and infectious dis-
eases to be reported at once to the
board of health. The form was adopted
and ordered printed.The building permit for the Pan-
theon Saloon, refused by Dr. Pratt, was
brought up by Dr. Wood.W. O. Smith, who appeared for the
Pantheon people said he wished to
know if the former resolution of the
board about building permits could not
be modified. The Pantheon people
would follow any sanitary regulations
the board might impose. He thought
that under present conditions the resolu-
tion was unjust to property-owners,
and he believed it was beyond the power
of the board to legally enforce it.
It would be unfortunate to force the
question to a legal test, and this could
be avoided by modifying the resolution.
Neither the government nor any
branch thereof had the power under
the Constitution to enforce such a resolu-
tion, when the required conditions
were impossible of performance, and
worked an onerous hardship upon the
sewer system was completed. As the
resolution now stood it was prohibi-
tive, even where sanitary construction
was promised under the supervision of
board of health inspectors.After an extended discussion by
members, Dr. Wood stated that per-
sonally he thought the danger from
the plague was over; it was now over
five months since the Pantheon fire,
and sufficient time had elapsed to make
it safe. Dr. Cooper concurred in this
opinion.Mr. Lowrey favored a modification
of the resolution, and on motion a
committee of three, with Dr. Wood as
chairman, was appointed to report at
a special meeting upon the construc-
tion and occupancy of buildings, the
construction of cesspools, etc. on
lands infected by plague.On motion of Dr. Cooper the con-
struction of the Pantheon building was
allowed to proceed; occupancy to be
determined by the report of the com-
mittee.The resolutions received from Hilo,
limiting the limits of swine and slaugh-
er houses, were adopted and ordered
published in the Hilo papers.
Bids were received for supplies for
the leper settlement, government sta-
bles and insane asylum for six months.
On motion of Dr. Cooper, it was or-
dered that the physician appointed to
inspect the leper settlement, and the
secretary was ordered to open cor-
respondence with two applicants
thereon.Dr. Wood stated that the monthly al-
lowance for the board was \$400, while
for the past two months \$1,250 had
been spent; this would soon run the
appropriation out. The same thing had
happened under other appropriations
for pay rolls; \$1,300 was allowed
and \$1,600 per month had been spent.
Much of this extra expense was tem-
porary, but some was permanent.Dr. Garvin was ordered to report on
the reduction of expenses, and Dr.
Wood announced that he would swing
the official ax at once.Dr. Garvin reported on the sale of
effects at Kahului and stated that
\$12,500 had been realized, except a
disputed bill for \$400.A leper reported to be at large on
Hawaii was ordered to be brought to
Honolulu for examination.Dr. Greenfield was ordered to exam-
ine the schools of Waimea, as Dr. Bond
could not go over there.Dr. Pratt reported seventy-six appli-
cations for buildings, of which sixty
had been seen; eleven violations of the
building laws were attended to; six
cesspools had been located, and he re-
commended that the Hop Hing premises
on Nuuanu street, above Vineyard, be
condemned.The chief inspector reported 195 nu-
isances discovered and 675 remedied. A
long list of tenement houses inspected
was added.

FIRST AMERICAN BANK.

The Stockholders Elected Officers
for the Ensuing Year.At a meeting of the stockholders of
the First American Bank yesterday,
the advisability of converting it into
the First National Bank of Hawaii was
discussed.The reports of the Cashier showed
that the profits of the bank for the first
year of its existence were \$16,286 40.
The following stockholders were elect-
ed officers for the ensuing year: Presi-
dent Brown, B. F. Dillingham, vice-presi-
dent; W. G. Cooper, cashier and E.
V. Boyd, secretary, were re-elected.
V. M. Graham was chosen auditor in
place of George McLeod, resigned.
He only came in the board of directors
was the election of G. J. Waller to
succeed H. M. Holt.

The Mary Foster.

The Mary Foster, which sailed from
San Francisco on June 25th arrived
last night about 10 o'clock. Her trip
of a little over twelve days is one of
the fastest this season.PRAYED HIM TO THE
VERGE OF DEATH.This was the Charge
Made by Lowell
Kupanu